

GRI

Like a bird that hasteth to his gryn,
Not knowing the peril.
The grin shall take him by the heel, and the robber shall
prevail against him. *Chaucer.*
To GRIND. *v. a. preter. I ground; part. pass. ground.* [grun-
dan, zegrunden, ground, Saxon.]
1. To reduce any thing to powder by friction; to comminute by
attrition.
And whosoever shall fall on this stone, shall be broken; but
on whomsoever it shall fall, it will grind him to powder. *Mat.*
He that will have a cake out of the wheat, must needs tarry
the grinding. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*
What relation or affinity is there between a minute body
and cogitation, any more than the greatest? Is a small drop of
rain any wiser than the ocean? Or do we grind inanimate corn
into living and rational meal? *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. To sharpen or smooth by rubbing on something hard.
Meeting with time, flack things, said I,
Thy fish is dull; whet it, for shame:
No marvel, sir, he did reply,
If it at length deserve some blame;
But where one man would have me grind it,
Twenty for one too sharp do find it. *Herbert.*
Against a stump his tusk the monster grinds,
And in the sharpen'd edge new vigour finds. *Dryd. Fables.*
That the stomach in animals grinds the substances which it
receives, is evident from the dissection of animals, which have
swallowed metals, which have been found polished on the side
next the stomach. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
3. To rub one against another.
So up he let him rise; who with grim look,
And countenance stern, upstanding, 'gan to grind.
His grated teeth for great disdain. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
Harsh sounds, as of a saw when it is sharpened, and grind-
ing of one stone against another, make a shivering or horror
in the body, and set the teeth on edge. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
4. To harass; to oppress.
Some merchants and tradesmen, under colour of furnishing
the colony with necessities, may not grind them so as shall
always keep them in poverty. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
Another way the Spaniards have taken to grind the Neapoli-
tans, and yet to take off the odium from themselves. *Aulif.*
To GRIND. *v. n.* To perform the act of grinding; to move
a mill.
Fetter'd they send thee
Into the common prison, there to grind
Among the slaves and asses. *Milton's Agonistes.*
2. To be moved as in the act of grinding.
Shrinking sinews start,
And smeary foam works o'er my grinding jaws. *Rosce.*
GRINDER. *n. s.* [from grind.]
1. One that grinds; one that works in a mill.
2. The instrument of grinding.
His heart a solid rock, to fear unknown,
And harder than the grinder's nether stone. *Sandys.*
Now exhort
Thy hinds to exercise the pointed steel
On the hard rock, and give a wheely form
To the expected grinder. *Phillips.*
3. [Grind-to-day.] The back teeth; the double teeth.
The teeth are in men of three kinds: sharp, as the fore-
teeth; broad, as the back-teeth, which we call the molar-
teeth, or grinders; and pointed teeth, or canine, which are
between both. *Bacon's Natural History.*
He the raging lioness confounds,
The roaring lion with his javelin wounds;
Scatters their whelps, their grinders breaks; so they
With the old hunter starve for want of prey. *Sandys.*
The jaw-teeth or grinders, in Latin *molars*, are made flat
and broad a-top, and withal somewhat uneven and rugged,
that, by their knobs and little cavities, they may the better
retain, grind and commix the aliments. *Ray on the Creation.*
Nature is at a great deal of labour to transmute vegetable
into animal substances; therefore herb-eating animals, which
don't ruminate, have strong grinders, and chew much. *Arbut.*
4. The teeth, in irony or contempt.
One, who at sight of supper, open'd wide
His jaws before, and whetted grinders try'd. *Dryd. Juven.*
Both he brought;
He mouth'd them, and betwixt his grinders caught. *Dryden.*
GRINDSTONE. *n. s.* [from grind and stone.] The stone
GRINDSTONE. } on which edged instruments are sharpened.
Such a light and metall'd dance
Saw you never yet in France;
And by the lead-men, for the nonce,
That turn round like grindstones,
Which they dig out from the dells,
For their bairns bread, wives and sells. *Ben. Johnson.*
Literature is the grindstone to sharpen the coulters, and to
whet their natural faculties. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*
Smiths that make hinges brighten them, yet seldom file

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them; but grind them on a grindstone till bright. *Maxon.*
GRINER. *n. s.* [from grin.] He that grins.
The frightful grin grinner
Be the winner. *Addison's Spectator, No. 170.*
GRINNINGLY. *adv.* [from grin.] With a grinning laugh.
GRIP. *n. s.* A small ditch. *Ansforth.*
To GRIP. *v. a.* [from *gripan*, Gothick; *gripan*, Saxon; *gripen*,
Dutch; *gripp*, Scottish.]
1. To hold with the fingers closed; to grasp; to press with the
fingers.
He that speaks doth gripe the hearer's wrist,
Whilst he that hears makes fearful action
With wrinkl'd brows. *Shakespeare's King John.*
He seiz'd the shining bough with gripping hold,
And rent away with ease the ling'ring gold. *Dryden's En.*
2. [Gripper, French.] To catch eagerly; to seize.
A wondrous way it for this lady wrought,
From lion's claws to pluck the gripp'd prey. *Fairy Queen.*
You took occasion to be quickly woo'd
To gripe the gen'ral sway into your hands. *Shakes. Hen. IV.*
3. To close; to clutch.
Unluckily clasp'd! thy unfeeling master,
The more thou tuckest, gripest his hand the faster. *Pope.*
4. To pinch; to press; to squeeze.
And first the dame came rushing through the wood;
And next the famish'd hounds that fought their food;
And gripp'd her flanks, and oft essay'd their jaws in blood. *Dryden's Fables.*
To GRIP. *v. n.* To pinch the belly; to give the colick.
Thus full of counsel to the den he went,
Grip'd all the way, and longing for a vent. *Dryden.*
Many people would, with reason, prefer the gripping of an
hungry belly to those dishes which are a feast to others. *Lect.*
Manna, by the bulk, figure, texture and motion of its
parts, has a power to produce the sensations of sickness, and
sometimes of acute pains or gripings in us. *Lect.*
GRIP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Grasp; hold; seizure of the hand or paw.
Therefore still on high
He over him did hold his cruel claws,
Threatning with greedy gripe to do him dy. *Fairy Queen.*
They put a barren sceptre in my gripe,
Thence to be wrench'd with an unlineal hand. *Shak. Macb.*
Should I
Slaver with lips, as common as the flairs
That mount the Capitol to join gripe with hands
Made hardy with hourly falsehood as with labour. *Shaksp.*
He gave me his hand,
And, with a feeble gripe, says, dear, my lord,
Command my service. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
I fell; and with my weight the helm constrain'd,
Was drawn along, which yet my gripe retain'd. *Dryd. En.*
2. Squeeze; pressure.
Fir'd with this thought, at once he strain'd the breast;
'Tis true, the harden'd breast resists the gripe,
And the cold lips return a kiss unripe. *Dryden's Fables.*
3. Oppression; crushing power.
I take my cause
Out of the griper of cruel men, and give it
To a most noble judge, the king my master. *Shak. H. VIII.*
4. Affliction; pinching distress.
Adam, at the news
Heart-struck with chilling gripe of sorrow stood,
That all his senses bound. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
Canst thou bear cold and hunger? Can these limbs,
Fram'd for the tender offices of love,
Endure the bitter griper of smarting poverty? *Orwas.*
5. [In the plural.] Belly-ach; colick.
In the jaundice the cholera is wanting; and the icterical
have a great sourness and griper, with windiness. *Floyer.*
GRIPPER. *n. s.* [from gripe.] Oppressor; usurer; extor-
tioner.
Others pretend zeal, and yet are professed usurers, grippers,
monsters of men, and harpies. *Eurion on Melancholy.*
GRIPINGLY. *adv.* [from gripe.] With pain in the guts.
Clysters help, lest the medicine stop in the guts, and work
grippingly. *Bacon's Natural History.*
GRIPPER. *n. s.* A greedy snatcher; a gripping miser.
GRIPPER. *n. s.* Used by *Milton* for ambergris.
Beasts of chase, or fowl of game,
In pastry built, or from the spit, or boil'd,
Gripam'er steam'd. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd, b. ii.*
GRIS. *n. s.* [See GREEZE, as it should be written.] A slip,
or scale of steps.
Let me speak like ourself; and lay a sentence,
Which, as a gripe or step, may help these lovers
Into your favour. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
GRISKIN. *n. s.* [from *griskin*, roast meat, Irish.] The vertebrae of
a hog broiled.
GRISLY. *adj.* [from *grisl*, Saxon.] Dreadful; horrible; hideous;
frightful; terrible. *His*

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His grisly locks, long grown and unbound,
Disordered hung about his shoulders round. *Fairy Queen.*
Where I was wont to seek the honey bee,
The grisly toadfoot grown there might I see. *Spenser.*
My grisly countenance made others fly;
None durst come near, for fear of sudden death. *Sh. H. VI.*
Back step'd those two fair angels, half amaz'd
So sudden to behold the grisly king;
Yet thus, unmov'd with fear, accost him soon. *Milt. P. L.*
For that damn'd magician, let him be girt
With all the grisly legions that troop
Under the footy flag of Acheron. *Milton.*
The beauteous form of fight
Is chang'd, and war appears a grisly fight. *Dryden's Fables.*
In vision thou shalt see his grisly face,
The king of terrors, raging in thy race. *Dryd. Innocent.*
Thus the grisly spectre spoke again.
Close by each other laid, they press'd the ground,
Their manly bosoms pierc'd with many a grisly wound. *Dryden's Fables.*
So rushes on his foe the grisly bear.
GRIST. *n. s.* [from *grist*, Saxon.]
1. Corn to be ground.
Get grist to the mill to have plenty in store,
Left miller lack water. *Tuller's Husbandry.*
A mighty trade this lusty miller drove;
Much grist from Cambridge to his lot did fall,
And all the corn they us'd at Scholars-hall. *Miller of Tramp.*
2. Supply; provision.
Matter, as wife logicians say,
Cannot without a form subflit;
And form, say I, as well as they,
Must fall, if matter brings no grist. *Swift.*
3. GRIST to Mill, is profit; gain.
The computation of degrees, in all matrimonial causes, is
wont to be made according to the rules of that law, because
it brings grist to the mill. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*
GRISTLE. *n. s.* [from *gristle*, Saxon.] A cartilage; a part of
the body next in hardness to a bone.
No living creatures, that have shells very hard, as oysters,
crabs, lobsters, and especially the tortoise, have no bones
within them, but only little gristles. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
Left the asperity or hardness of these cartilages should hurt
the oesophagus or gullet, which is tender and of a skinny sub-
stance, or hinder the swallowing of our meat, therefore these
annular gristles are not made round, or intire circles; but
where the gullet touches the windpipe, there, to fill up the
circle, is only a soft membrane, which may easily give way to
the dilatation of the gullet. *Ray on the Creation.*
GRISTLY. *adj.* [from gristle.] Cartilaginous; made of gristle.
At last they spit out pieces of their lungs; it may be small
gristly bits, that are eaten off from the lung-pipes. *Harvey.*
She has made the back-bone of several vertebrae, as being
more fit to bend, more tough, and less in danger of breaking
than if they were all one intire bone without these gristly
junctures. *Mor's Antidote against Aduersity.*
Fins are made of gristly spokes, or rays connected by
membranes; so that they may be contracted or extended like
womens fans. *Ray on the Creation.*
They have a louder and stronger note than other birds of
the same bigness, which have only a gristly windpipe. *Grew.*
Each pipe, distinguish'd by its gristly rings,
To cherish life aerial pasture brings. *Blackmore's Creation.*
GRIT. *n. s.* [from *grit*, Saxon.]
1. The coarse part of meal.
2. Oats husked, or coarsely ground.
3. Sand; rough hard particles.
Silefian bole, crackling a little betwixt the teeth, yet with-
out the least particle of grit, feels as smooth as Castile soap. *Grew's Musaeum.*
The sturdy pear-tree here
Will rise luxuriant, and with toughest root
Pierce the obstructing grit and reltve marle. *Phillips.*
4. Grits are fossils found in minute masses, forming together a
kind of powder; the several particles of which are of no de-
terminate shape, but seem the rudely broken fragments of
larger masses; not to be dissolved or diffused by water, but
retaining their figure, and not cohering into a mass. They
are opaque, and in many species fermenting with acids, and
often fouled with heterogeneous matters. One sort is a fine, dull
looking, grey grit, which, if wetted with salt-water into
mortar or paste, dries almost immediately, and coalesces into
a hard stony mass, such as is not easily afterwards dissolved by
water. This is the *pulvis puteolanus* of the ancients, mixed
among their cements used in buildings sunk into the sea; and
in France and Italy an ingredient in their harder plasters, un-
der the name of pozzolane. It is common on the sides of
hills in Italy. Another species, which is a coarse, beautifully
green, dull grit, is the *chrysocolla* of the ancients, which they
used in folding gold, long supposed a lost fossil. It serves
the purpose of folding metals better than borax, and may be

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had for carriage from the shores of New England. The
ferruginous black glittering grit, is the black shining sand em-
ployed to throw over writing, found on the shores of Italy.
What is commonly used in London is from Genoa. The
coarse, glittering, brownish black is nearly of the same nature,
but inferior, in all respects. *Hill on Fossils.*
GRITTYNESS. *n. s.* [from gritty.] Sandiness; the quality of
abounding in grit.
In fullers-earth he could find no sand by the microscope, nor
any grittiness. *Milton's Husbandry.*
GRITTY. *adj.* [from grit.] Full of hard particles; consisting
of grit.
I could not discern the unevenness of the surface of the
powder, nor the little shadows let fall from the gritty particles
thereof. *Newton's Opt.*
GRIZELIN. *adj.* [More properly *griddin*. See GRIDELIN.]
The Burgundy, which is a grizelin or pale red, of all others,
is furest to ripen in our climate. *Temple.*
GRIZZLE. *n. s.* [from *gris*, gray; *grizzle*, French.] A mix-
ture of white and black; gray.
O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,
When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy face? *Shakespeare.*
GRIZZLED. *adj.* [from *grizzle*.] Interspersed with gray.
To the boy Caesar, send this grizzled head. *Shakespeare.*
His beard was grizzled: no.
—It was as I have seen it in his life. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*
His hair just grizzled,
As in a green old age. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*
Those grizzled locks, which nature did provide
In plenteous growth, their asse ears to hide. *Dryd. Juven.*
GRIZZLY. *adj.* [from *gris*, gray, French.] Somewhat gray.
Living creatures generally do change their hair with age,
turning to be gray and white; as is seen in men, though some
earlier, some later; in horses that are dap, led, and turn white;
and in old squirrels, that turn grizzly. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
To GROAN. *v. n.* [from *gronan*, Saxon; *groun*, Dutch.] To
breathe with a hoarse noise, as in pain or agony.
Many an heir
Of these fair edifices, for my wars,
Have I heard groan and drop. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Men groan from out of the city, and the foul of the
wounded crieth out. *Job, xxiv. 12.*
Repenting and groaning for anguish of spirit. *Wisd. v. 3.*
So shall the world go on,
To good malignant, to bad men benign,
Under her own weight groaning. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Nothing can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispositions of
humanity, as for one man to see another so much himself as
to sigh his griefs and groan his pains. *Saunders.*
On the blazing pile his parent lay,
Or a lov'd brother groan'd his life away. *Pope's Odyssey.*
GROAN. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Breath expired with noise and difficulty.
Alas poor country,
Where sighs and groans, and shrieks that rend the air,
Are made, not mark'd! *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
I led to slaughter, and to slaughter leave;
And ev'n from hence their dying groans receive. *Dryden.*
2. Any hoarse dead sound.
Such sheets of fire, such hurils of horrid thunder,
Such groans of roaring wind and rain, I never
Remember to have heard. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
GROANFUL. *adj.* [from groan and full.] Sad; agonizing.
Adown he fell it with so puissant writh,
That back again it did aloft rebound,
And gave against his mother earth a groanful found. *F. Ray.*
GROAT. *n. s.* [from *groet*, Dutch; *groz*, Italian.]
1. A piece valued at four pence.
2. A proverbial name for a small sum.
My mother was wont
To call them woollen vassals, things created
To buy and sell with groats. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
I dare lay a groat,
A tertian ague is at least your lot. *Dryden's Fables.*
Imagine a person of quality prevail'd on to marry a wo-
man much his inferior, and without a groat to her for-
tune. *Swift.*
3. GROATS. Oats that have the hulls taken off. *Ansforth.*
GROCER. *n. s.* [This should be written *groffer*, from *groff*, a
large quantity; a grocer originally being one who dealt by
wholesale; or from *grossus*, a fig, which their present state
seems to favour.]
A grocer is a man who buys and sells tea, sugar and plumage
and spices for gain.
But still the offspring of your brain shall prove
The grocer's care, and brave the rage of Jove. *Garth.*
GROCERY. *n. s.* [from grocer.] Grocers ware, such as tea,
sugar; raisins; spice.
His troops, being now in a country where they were not
expected, met with many cart-loads of wine, grocery, and
tobacco. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
GROCERAGE.